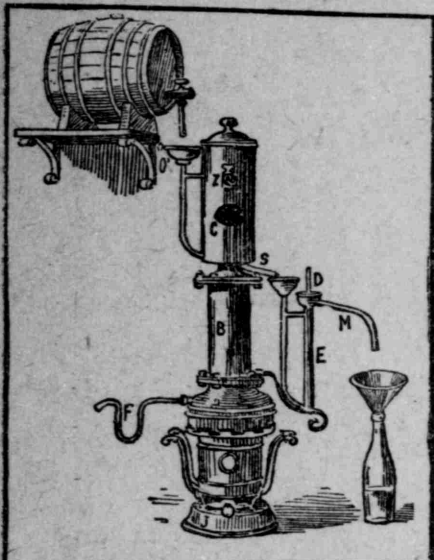


SMALL STILL FOR THE MAKING OF ALCOHOL

The Type of Apparatus Which Is Being Used in France.

From time to time we have received questions from readers who want to know about a small apparatus used in France for distilling alcohol. Two



A Small French Still.

years ago congress passed a law taking the internal revenue tax from "denatured" alcohol. This bill was passed with the aid and by the influence of farmers, who were led to believe that this bill would help them settle a hard question of light and fuel. Many of them thought that after this bill was passed the average farmer would be able to make alcohol on the farm at a low price, and that he could use this alcohol in place of other fuel. The result has been disappointing to such farmers. The price of alcohol is still so high that it cannot be used in place of wood or coal. At the time the bill was passed, says the Rural New Yorker, we told our readers that we felt sure the alcohol industry would be much the same as the best sugar business, that it would not be made on the small farms, but concentrated in the factories, where farm

produce is brought, very much as sugar beets are brought to the factory, or milk or cream to the creamery.

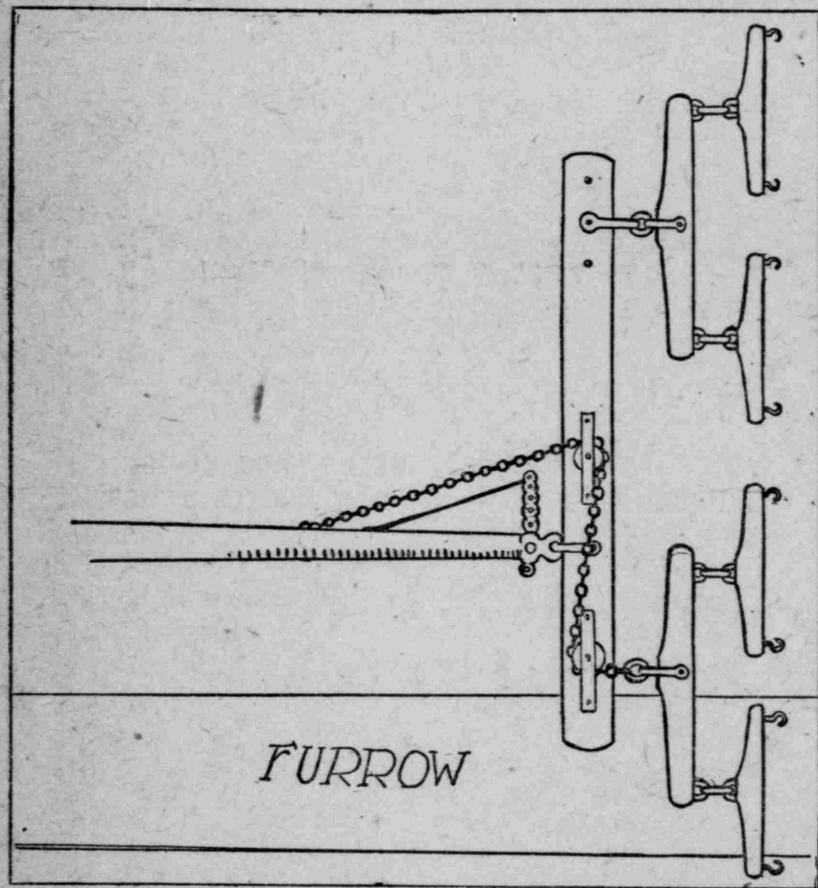
There is still, however, a demand for a small distilling apparatus, but we have been unable to find any of them made in this country. From a French catalogue, however, we have engraved two devices which are said to be fairly popular in France. The pictures, shown herewith, give something of an idea of the way these machines are operated. The small ones appear to be pretty close to toys, but there are larger and more expensive devices which are really practical. A great deal of the alcohol making in France appears to be done by traveling distillers, who go from place to place very much the same as grain thrashers travel in this country. They will go to a farmer's place and work ap-



Another Still Used in France.

ples, potatoes, beets or other material into alcohol at a stated price. We still doubt if this method will be practical in this country for a good many years, as the conditions here are very different from those on the other side.

A Four Horse Evener That Evens



FURROW

One of the simplest forms for four-horse evener is shown in the illustration, which is self-explanatory except for measurements. Besides double-pulleys, of ordinary plow length, and the stick of tough oak from which to make the evener, two pulleys, large enough so a small link log chain will work through them, two bolts to bolt the pulleys on and two pieces of two-inch wide strap iron bent and used as braces for the pulleys, are required. These pieces of strap iron had better be bolted, also. Their use is to furnish a brace for the pulleys. Any small link log chain can be used, and if too long, it can be wrapped around the plow where hitched. Now for the measurements. In the first place, the stick needs to be five feet four inches long, and from the right end to the first pulley it is just seven inches. This measurement is to the center of the pulley. From the center of the right pulley measure 15 1/4 inches and bore a hole, which is where the plow head

clevis fastens. Now go back to the extreme right end of the stick and measure 30 3/4 inches. You then have the place where the second pulley is to be placed. This puts the two pulleys just 24 inches apart. This completes all the measurements that need to be accurate. At the left end, where the left team is hitched, it is best to bore about three holes, and you can fasten the doubletrees in whichever hole seems best suited to the team. Bore the first hole about 2 1/2 inches from the end, then go two inches and bore another, and two inches from that, if a third hole is wanted. This evener will work one horse in the furrow and three on the unplowed land, on any make of sulky plow, and there will be no side draft. Hitch the chain up pretty short so there is not much slack when turning to the left, and hitch it to the plow back about where the coulters run, or where experimenting tells you is the best place.

STARTING OF APPLE TREES

By E. M. Swain.

Apple trees do best in a fertile, clayey loam, or "white oak" soil land on a southern slope. Varieties should be chosen which are known to be hardy in the locality. Nearly every state experiment station puts out data on this subject. The trees should never be planted closer than 24 feet each way. The soil should always be well packed about the roots. For several years regular cultivation must be carried on.

Between the trees crops of potatoes or small fruits may be grown. Clean culture is essential to prevent infection by insects and fungous diseases. The trees should be watched carefully for borers, which eat in the trunk. These

can be dug out with a knife or killed by poking a wire into the aperture. The trees give best satisfaction when headed low, so careful pruning is essential. It is well to see that the trunk is shaded on the southwest by a healthy limb, which will prevent sun scald.

When the tree is coming into bearing spraying with paris green or Bordeaux mixture is recommended. This should be done after the blossoms fall and again three weeks later. This treatment kills broods of the codling moth and keeps fungi in check.

Too Sudden Changes Bad.
Too sudden changes in feed are not advisable in the case of hogs, as they are unable to quickly adapt themselves to new foods.

Clean the Stall.—Don't put clean, dry bedding on a filthy floor. Clean the stall thoroughly in the morning and let it dry during the day.

TREES AS TOWN BEAUTIFIERS

How a Missourian Made His Home City Attractive.

The prairie town without trees is cheerless and unattractive. Few things add more to the attractiveness of a town than rows of thrifty shade trees planted along its streets.

Village and town improvement societies and civic associations have done much to promote tree planting, especially in the prairie regions of the middle west. Where trees adapted to local conditions have been planted and where the citizens have cared for them and taken an interest in them the results have been remarkable.

A public spirited man residing in a city in Missouri has been doing commendable work along this line in connection with the Civic Improvement league of his city. In the year 1901 he planted a large quantity of seeds of various trees in nursery rows. He carefully tended the young seedlings and a few years later dug them up, labeled them and turned them over to the school children free upon condition that they should be planted and cared for. Since the trees started life with the beginning of the present century they were called "century trees," and this gave them additional interest.

Each child was given printed directions, which were headed as follows: "Ornament your homes. Plant century trees, seedlings of 1901. They are living monuments; watch them develop. They began with the century, and the century as it advances marks the record of their age year by year."

Those who received trees were directed to dig holes two feet in diameter and one and a half feet deep. They were told to keep the roots of the trees moist and covered until planted, to see that all torn ends of roots were cut off smoothly and to cut back the side branches about a quarter or third of their length or, if the tree was a straight shoot without branches, to cut back the tip a few inches. This pruning was to balance the loss of roots in digging up the trees.

In planting the tree they were told to spread the roots out into natural position and to set the tree about an inch deeper in the ground than it stood in the nursery; to use good rich soil, but to allow no fertilizer or mulch to come into direct contact with the roots; to work the soil carefully about the roots and to water the tree plentifully every few days after it was set out and during the dry weather of summer.

Five or six thousand trees were given away in this manner. Two or three trees were given to each child who asked for them, and almost every child did so. There were many species, and naturally some died, but few children lost all that they planted. Each child who received trees was required to fill out a slip giving his name and address and the place where the tree was planted. The trees in public places will be labeled when they have grown somewhat larger.

The town is now dotted with these little century trees, which have become the pride of those who planted them.

EDUCATED THE PEOPLE.

How Merchants of Some Western Towns Held Trade.

There are towns in the western agricultural sections which a few years ago were getting only half the trade that was to be had in the district. Merchants became convinced that they were weak somewhere. They found that they were not advertising rightly and commenced a campaign which has resulted in driving the catalogue houses out of business as far as these towns are concerned.

The newspapers of these places tell of the enterprise of the merchants. The merchants themselves will tell you that they do not fear the mail order houses, as they have educated the people to trade at home. The people who were mail order house patrons will tell you that they know that they can do better by buying at home, that they are convinced that their interests are best protected by the home merchant and that since they have thrown off the mail order habit they are saving more money.

Town Improvers.

The citizen who speaks a good word for his town wherever he goes. The good looking girl who carries herself well on the street.

The married woman who brings up a Rooseveltian flock of five or six to swell the population.

The merchant who advertises regularly in the home paper and thereby attracts trade to the town.

The clean swept sidewalk in front of the well dressed show window. The folks living next to the railroad who keep their back yards neat and thus improve the railroad view.

The farmer who sells his produce in the town and buys things from the town stores instead of sending to mail order houses.

All these are town improvers. And there are others.

Preserving Split Trees.

There have been many instances in different towns of street trees, long left unpruned, splitting away in large divisions from the trunk proper. Various devices have been used to remedy the trouble, but wire wrapping and banding have been most common. These are the poorest methods possible to use, says the Los Angeles Times. The parts should be pulled together and a bolt put through having a very large head at one end and an equally large washer at the other. Both head and washer should be countersunk to the wood, so that the bark may grow over head and burr and completely hide the disfigurement. Such a method is safest and best.

WAS THERE WITH OB'ECTION

Old Fellow Saw Infringement of Constitution in Work Engineers Were Doing.

An official of the state of Alabama was once called on to gauge the water in a stream in that state. While he was engaged in this task an old chap came along in a cart drawn by a single ox. The old fellow halted for a while and surveyed the workmen under the direction of the official mentioned. Finally he asked: "What on earth air them men doin' there?"

"They are trying," politely responded the official, "to find out how many bucketfuls of water run down this creek in the course of 24 hours."

The old chap gazed at the party in mute wonder. "Mister, is that a fact?" he inquired.

"Yes," was the answer, "that's just what they are doing."

"Well," observed the old man, gravely, after another earnest contemplation of the work in hand, "Well, mister, it may be all right, but it do appear to me that the thing is unconstitutional."

HIS ERROR OF JUDGMENT.

"I like the looks of that honey," said the customer. "I think I'll take about four pounds of it."

The grocer's boy was about to wrap it up when the customer suddenly stopped him.

"Hold on," he said, "is that California honey?"

"No, sir," answered the boy. "It's the home grown kind."

"Well, then, I won't take it. Some people don't like the taste of California honey, but it just suits me. That's the kind I wanted."

After the customer had gone away the grocer's boy went into the back room and kicked himself.

It was California honey. Always tell the truth, dear children. Sometimes it pays best.

UNKIND.



"Well, how are you getting on now?"

"Famously. I have gone into a banker's."

"At night?"

FEATHERS FROM CHINA.

While the goose and gray duck are the prevailing favorites in the Chinese feather field, Consul General Denby, in a report on the supply and disposition of feathers in the Chinese empire, says that as a commercial commodity the feathers figure only in China's export trade.

Pekin ducks furnish feathers from Tientsin northward in China. Bustard, heron, eagle and osprey feathers come principally from the south of China, being handled at Shanghai for export. Germany is the greatest importer of these feathers, while the United States took less than two per cent. during 1906.

DIMLY REMEMBERED.

Mrs. Gaswell—Who is that man who looked at you as if he knew you?

Mrs. Highsome—He is a man who has done some professional work for me once or twice. He's a chiropodist.

Mrs. Gaswell—Chiropodist? O, yes; I've heard of them. They don't believe in foreordination, do they?

OFTEN HASTENS MATTERS.

"Married, eh?"

"Yep."

"I thought it was purely platonic affection."

"It was; but another fellow began to call."—Exchange.

THE TACTFUL WOOER.

She—The man I marry must be only a little lower than the angels.

He (suddenly dropping)—Here I am on my knees, a little lower than one of them.

He got her.—Tit-Bits.

An Advance for Winchester!

WE have just installed at great expense our new engine and other machinery with which we are now prepared to furnish **DAY CURRENT** for light and heat, and power for fans and other motors.

Let us give you estimates on this and all sorts of electric lighting.

Remember that electric light is superior to all others. It is **safe, clean, cheap, comfortable, convenient, ever ready.** We furnish it on meter if desired.

Winchester Railway, Light & Ice Co.

W. P. HACKETT, GENL. MGR.

P. S.—We furnish ice in winter as well as summer.

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Read This One at Any Rate.

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Cut out and presented to us is good for
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Men's \$5.00 Shoes.
Good Until Dec. 1, '08. **MASSIE, The Shoe Man.**

We Do Not Reserve Any \$5 Shoe in our Store.

MASSIE, The Shoe Man.



Lift Off the Head

of a barrel of our lime— Note how free from hard unmixable lumps it is. How free from dirt or anything foreign. That is one reason why experienced builders always use our building materials. They know the economy of using the best, which is the only kind we handle. Let their experience be your teacher

The WINN-MARTIN COAL & SUPPLY CO. INCORPORATED.

SOMETHING TO ADMIRE

is the exquisite finish and beauty of a suit of clothing made by **MAYER BROS.** Our fabrics are the most exclusive and elegant that are imported and there is a style about our clothing that cannot be imitated. If you haven't your suit already, try having it made by us.

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French Dry Cleaning and Dyeing a specialty. Telephone No. 528. Next to Auditorium.

Teach Health Laws in Schools

By DR. HEALY H. ALMOND.

Let us all awake to the belief that the laws of health are the laws of God, as binding on us as if they had been thundered forth from Sinai; that if those which are now known with certainty were applied in practice, the improvement in human life, morality and happiness would be stupendous; that they should be the first and paramount subject of instruction by precept, habit and example in every school and in every home, and gradually but ultimately a code religiously observed in mills and shops and offices.

Many years ago I was a member of a school board. I ventured to propose regular open air drill for the children. I remember how the chairman, with a benevolent smile, suggested that we pass on to some practical business. Something of the same sort happened when I once complained of the fine assortment of evil gases and human exhalations in one school where the master was smitten with a fear of "drafts," and preserved each day's air carefully for use on the next.

In these particular directions, indeed, things are a little better now. But the main position of the enemy, where he grandly stands at bay, remains nearly as strong as ever.

Let marks be given freely for tests of vision and hearing, for strength of grip, for doing a long walk, say 25 miles, go as you please, in creditable time, and for a foot steeplechase or obstacle race, and marking here also by time. Nor do I see why marks should not be given also for boxing and gymnastics. Such reforms would not only fit pupils for pursuits in which strength and activity are directly useful, but also would enable them to withstand the severe strain of modern city life far better than an excess of study. The brain even of the future professor is more likely to be sound and masculine if it is supplied with blood from capacious lungs and a brisk circulation; and after all we cannot all be professors or devoted to research.

My own belief is that not more than six hours per diem should be devoted to sedentary work in schools, and certainly not more than one and a half in winter and two and a half in summer to games. The rest of the time should be largely occupied with military drill, with work in the gymnasiums, in the workshops, at targets, in various kinds of manual labor, or in singing—an excellent exercise for the lungs—or in playing musical instruments.

Heaven on Earth.
Heaven consists of desiring, from the heart, good for others more than for one's self, and in serving them with a view to their happiness not from any selfish aim of obtaining remuneration, but out of love.—Swedenborg.

Curious.
One of the most curious things in the world is a woman, who, having fallen in love with a man because of his wit, talks so much after their marriage that he never gets a chance to show whether he is able to keep on being witty or not.